

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 20, 1894.

No. 29.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

Disposition to be made of infected vessels arriving at ports where there are no appliances for proper disinfection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1894.

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that the local quarantine for Wilmington, located at Southport, N. C., has been inspected by Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, M. H. S. and report of said inspection made to the Supervising Surgeon-General, which shows that there are no facilities for the disinfection of infected vessels which might arrive at that port, required under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, approved April 26, 1894. The report also shows that the Quarantine Regulations of the United States are not observed with regard to the disinfection of vessels from infected ports and the detention of the same after disinfection. The report further shows that the consular bills of health have not in all cases been delivered to the collector of customs at Wilmington prior to the entry of vessels from foreign ports.

You are informed that infected vessels arriving at any port within your collection district requiring disinfection under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States will be remanded to some other port for disinfection, in accordance with section 6 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893.

You will report by telegraph to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service the arrival of any infected vessel within your collection district.

Your attention is also called to that part of section 5 of the National Quarantine Act, above referred to, regarding the consular bill of health and the health certificate to be furnished by the health officer, and to Article 1 (Inspection), Quarantine Regulations, to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States, dated April 26, 1894.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Wilmington, N. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1894.

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that the local quarantine at Rockland, Me., has been inspected by Surgeon Henry W. Sawtelle, M. H. S., and report of said inspection made to the Supervising Surgeon-General, to the effect that there are no facilities for the disinfection of

infected vessels which might arrive at that port, required under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, approved April 26, 1894.

You are informed that infected vessels arriving at any port within your collection district, requiring disinfection under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, will be remanded to some other port for disinfection, in accordance with section 6 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893.

You will report by telegraph to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, the arrival of any infected vessel within your collection district.

Your attention is also called to that part of section 5 of the National Quarantine Act, above referred to, regarding the health certificate to be furnished by the health officer; and to Article 1 (Inspection), Quarantine Regulations, to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States, dated April 26, 1864.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Waldoboro, Me.*

NOTE.—Letters similar to the above have been forwarded to the collectors of customs at Bath, Bangor, Belfast, Castine, Eastport, Ellsworth, Machias, and Wiscasset, Me.

(Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.)

Violation of quarantine regulations by barkentine Glad Tidings—Vessel remanded to Cape Charles Quarantine.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 14, 1894.

Our barkentine *Glad Tidings* has been refused customs entry because she did not stop at lower quarantine at Cape Henry. The captain was informed by pilot and a tugboat captain that it was unnecessary to go to quarantine, and he proceeded to Baltimore. The vessel received certificate from quarantine here, and we would feel obliged by your overlooking the captain's action, which was not intentional, and allow customs entry to be made.

C. MORTON STEWART & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1894.

Sailing vessel *Glad Tidings* reported by you to Surgeon-General to day must be remanded to Cape Charles Quarantine for disinfection. Department letter, May 15, forbids entry without certificate of quarantine officer at Cape Charles. Pilots were notified, and in passing Cape Charles without inspection pilot violated distinct instructions of this Department. Being from infected port, Rio, and having had yellow fever on board during voyage, vessel requires disinfection under Quarantine Regulations, page 25, article 2, paragraph 2 B; also page 29, article 8. Certificate given by Baltimore Quarantine that vessel has complied with Treasury Regulations incorrect. Medical officer Cape Charles notified.

W. E. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Baltimore, Md.*

July 20, 1894.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 14, 1894.

GENTLEMEN : The barkentine *Glad Tidings*, Young, master, from Rio de Janeiro, having had sickness on board during the voyage from an infected port, failed to stop at Cape Charles Quarantine for inspection. I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to remand said vessel to Cape Charles Station for inspection by the medical officer in charge.

You will please have the vessel taken to that station at once.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. DIFFENBAUGH,
Special Deputy Collector.

Messrs. C. MORTON STEWART & Co.

NOTE.—The barkentine *Glad Tidings* sailed from Rio de Janeiro on June 12, 1894, bound for Baltimore, Md., with a cargo of coffee. The second mate of this vessel died of yellow fever when seven days out at sea. In neglecting to stop at Cape Charles Quarantine for disinfection, this vessel violated section 2, Article II, "Quarantine Regulations to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States," and was accordingly refused entry and remanded to Cape Charles Quarantine (see above), and left for that station on the evening of July 14.

Collection of statistical data with regard to yellow fever in southern cities.

MOBILE, ALA., July 13, 1894.

I have the honor to report progress in my work of collecting statistical data. The city of Mobile offers excellent opportunities for this kind of investigation. The records have been kept with great care, and they cover a long period of time. I have tabulated the data of the years 1876, '77, '78, '79, and '80, including the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. Also the years 1893 and '94 to date. I have taken the records of the year 1864, supposed to be a year of absolute freedom from the disease, and contrasted them with the records of the epidemic year of 1870. I am now engaged in tabulating the records of the year 1865, when the blockade was broken, and also of the following year, leading to the epidemic of 1867. The data of the several years will have to be very carefully confronted with one another before positive conclusions are reached. It is hoped that these confrontations will elicit evidence that will assist the local practitioners in deciding the question so frequently raised by them as to whether the yellow fever infection does or does not exist in a community. The doubts entertained by these experienced physicians are sufficient evidence of the difficulty of the problem that confronts them, and only they can tell the weight of responsibility that follows upon the decision.

I visited Biloxi, Miss., with the hope of obtaining data concerning the last epidemic in that city, but found that the records of vital statistics have been kept only since the said epidemic. While in Biloxi I visited the U. S. Quarantine Station at Ship Island.

Very respectfully,

JOHN GUITÉRAS, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

No smallpox cases in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN, July 17.—I have the honor to report the termination of smallpox in this city. The last case was discharged from the hospital July 12, 1894. Whole number of cases, 19, of which 5 died and 14 were discharged.—R. FITZGIBBON, *Health Officer.*

Dysentery in Hannibal, Mo.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 7, 1894.—There have been quite a number of cases of dysentery in this city, at first supposed to be caused by unripe fruit, but thorough investigation proved the cause to be impure water from the north section of our new reservoir, into which water from the channel of the Mississippi was pumped after the recent heavy rains, which washed the stagnant waters of Heather Bay, Fabius, and North and South Rivers into the Mississippi. The south reservoir is now being used, and after being filled the water from north reservoir will be returned into the river below entrance to reservoir feed.—RICHARD SCHMIDT, M. D.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended July 15, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., July 16, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 15, 1894; also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. July 15	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	139

THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended July 14, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 16, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 14, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. July 8	Steamship La Champagne	Havre.....	82
8	Steamship Prussia.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	247
9	Steamship Furnesia.....	Glasgow and Moville.....	247
10	Steamship Gergovia	Naples	137
10	Steamship Elbe.....	Bremen	97
10	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam	162
11	Steamship Darmstadt.....	Bremen	63
11	Steamship Noordland	Antwerp	68
12	Steamship Lahn	Bremen	88
13	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	80
13	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg	106
13	Steamship Port Philip.....	Port Said	3
14	Steamship Paris	Southampton	471
14	Steamship Venetia	Stettin, etc.....	392
14	Steamship Geillert	Naples	180
14	Steamship La Touraine	Havre	143
Total			2,566

DR. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

July 20, 1894.

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended July 14, 1894.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, July 16, 1894.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended July 14, 1894; also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. July 14	Steamship Italia.....	Hamburg.....	70

**JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.***Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended June 30, 1894.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of San Francisco, June 30, 1894.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 30, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. June 25	Steamship Puebla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	1
30	Steamship Australia.....	Honolulu.....	3
30	Steamship Walla Walla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	3
30	Steamship Acapulco.....	Panama and way ports.....	10
	Total.....		17

**WALTER P. STRADLEY,
Commissioner of Immigration.****VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.****BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.***Week ended July 7, 1894.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina ^x tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish brig Segundel *	June 26	Havana	Brunswick .	Disinfected.....	July 5

* Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

Week ended July 14, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina ^x tion	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish brig Virginis.....	July 10	Santiago de Cuba.	Brunswick .	Held for disinfection.	.....
Am. schr. Fosteria	July 12	Curacao.....	do	do .....	.....
Br. ship Lumberman's Lassie..	July 13	Rio de Janeiro.	do	Ordered to South Atlantic quarantine.	July 14

Four vessels inspected and passed.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—*Continued.*

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 14, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 14, 1894.

Seven vessels inspected and passed.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 10, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. schr. Sarah E. Palmer*	June 30	Havana	Charlotte Harbor.	Disinfected.....	July 5

* Previously reported.

POR TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 30, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 15, 1894.

Thirty-one vessels inspected and passed.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 4, 1894.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 14, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. ship City of Montreal*	June 26	Rio de Ja-neiro.	Savannah ...	Disinfected.....	July 9
Spanish steamship Alicia*	June 30	Havana	Fernandina.	.....do.....	July 8
Spanish steamship Carolina ...	July 9	....do.....	....do.....	Held for disinfec-tion.	.....
Br. ship Lumberman's Lassie..	July 14	Rio de Ja-neiro.	Brunswick.	.....do.....	.....

* Previously reported.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles.*—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 75,000. Total deaths, 105, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 4.

July 20, 1894.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 140,000. Total deaths, 152, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 5; measles, 6; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of June, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 167 towns, having an aggregate population of 811,843, show a total of 1,001 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 102; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 6; smallpox, 2; diphtheria and croup, 17; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 7.

New Haven.—Month of March, 1894. Estimated population, 90,000. Total deaths, 118, including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; and diphtheria and croup, 7.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, white, 384,394; colored, 71,033. Total 455,427. Deaths, white, 756; colored, 265; total, 1,021, including phthisis pulmonalis, 97; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 5; and whooping cough, 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 25, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fitchburg.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 29,383. Total deaths, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Northampton.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 16,400. Total deaths, 17, including 1 from measles.

MINNESOTA—St. Paul.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 155,000. Total deaths, 124, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; croup, 1; and measles, 3.

NEBRASKA—Omaha.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 140,452. Total deaths, 89, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 3; and measles, 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 19,000. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; and scarlet fever, 1.

NEW YORK—Buffalo.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 300,000. Total deaths, 391, including phthisis pulmonalis, 38; enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 6; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 6.

OHIO—Cincinnati.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 502, including phthisis pulmonalis, 65; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 11; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 7.

RHODE ISLAND—Newport.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 27, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; diphtheria, 4; and croup, 1.

TENNESSEE—Memphis.—Month of June, 1894. Population, white, 32,376; colored, 25,575; total, 57,951. Deaths, white, 44; colored, 75;

total, 119, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 5.

Nashville.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, white, 54,596; colored, 33,159; total, 87,754. Deaths, white, 72; colored, 72; total, 144, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 4.

VIRGINIA—Lynchburg.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Deaths, white, 23; colored, 21; total, 44, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; and enteric fever, 4.

Norfolk.—Month of June, 1894. Estimated population, white, 25,710; colored, 19,290; total, 45,000. Deaths, white, 18; colored, 19; total, 37, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 4.

WASHINGTON—Spokane.—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 19, including phthisis pulmonalis, 2; enteric fever, 1; and scarlet fever, 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Reports of the City Officials of Davenport, Iowa, for year ended March 1, 1894.

July 20, 1894.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria. ⁷
Allegheny, Pa.	July 14...	105,287	33	4				1	1	
Altoona, Pa.	July 14...	30,337	17	3						
Amesbury, Mass.	July 14...	9,798	2	1						
Ashtabula, Ohio	July 15...	8,338	4							
Auburn, N. Y.	July 7...	25,858	6	2						
Auburn, N. Y.	July 14...	25,858	5							
Baltimore, Md.	July 14...	434,439	209	16				2		5
Battle Creek, Mich.	July 14...	13,197	4	1						
Belleville, Ill.	July 14...	15,631	8							
Beaver Falls, Pa.	July 16...	9,735	2							
Beverly, Mass.	June 30...	10,821	0							
Beverly, Mass.	July 7...	10,821	0							
Beverly, Mass.	July 14...	10,821	4							
Binghamton, N. Y.	July 14...	35,005	11					1		1
Boston, Mass.	July 14...	448,477	195	31				3	5	
Bristol, R. I.	July 14...	5,478	4							
Brockton, Mass.	July 7...	27,294	6	2						
Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 14...	806,343	676	42				3	5	30
Bucyrus, Ohio	July 14...	5,974	3	3						6
Butler, Pa.	July 14...	8,734	2					1		
Butte, Mont.	July 7...	10,723	7							
Cambridge, Mass.	July 14...	70,028	36	2					3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	July 13...	296,908	22	16				2	1	2
Claremont, N. H.	July 14...	5,565	3						4	4
Cleveland, Ohio	July 14...	261,353	163	11					5	5
Columbus, Ohio	July 13...	88,156	34	7						2
Crawfordsville, Ind.	July 14...	6,089	0							
Cumberland, Md.	July 14...	12,729	5	1						
Dayton, Ohio	July 12...	61,220	19							4
Dubuque, Iowa	July 14...	30,311	8	2						
El Paso, Tex.	July 7...	10,338	5							
Erie, Pa.	July 14...	40,634	17	1				1	3	
Evansville, Ind.	July 14...	50,756	33							
Everett, Mass.	July 14...	11,068	9							
Fall River, Mass.	July 14...	74,398	63	2					1	
Flint, Mich.	July 14...	9,803	2					1		
Galveston, Tex.	July 13...	29,084								
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 14...	60,278	17	4					1	
Hamilton, Ohio	July 14...	17,565	10	1						
Hannibal, Mo.	July 7...	12,857	0							
Haverhill, Mass.	July 14...	27,412	9							
Hoboken, N. J.	July 14...	43,648	28	2						
Ironton, Ohio	July 14...	10,939	1							
Jamestown, N. Y.	July 14...	16,038	7	1						
Jersey City, N. J.	July 8...	163,003	113	4				1	2	1
Johnstown, N. Y.	July 14...	7,768	2							
Johnstown, Pa.	July 14...	21,805	7					1		
Keokuk, Iowa	July 12...	14,101	3	1						
Kalamazoo, Mich.	July 14...	17,853	6	2						
Knoxville, Tenn.	July 14...	22,535	15	2						
Laramie, Wyo.	July 7...	6,388	0							
Lawrence, Mass.	July 14...	44,654	26	1				1	1	
Leavenworth, Kans.	July 14...	19,768	11	1						
Lebanon, Pa.	July 14...	14,664	7	1						
Logansport, Ind.	July 14...	13,328	2							
Lowell, Mass.	July 14...	77,636	49	7				1		
Lynchburg, Va.	July 14...	19,709	5	1				1		
Macon, Ga.	July 14...	22,746	10							
Massillon, Ohio	July 7...	10,092	1							
Memphis, Tenn.	July 14...	10,092	1							
Michigan City, Ind.	July 14...	64,495	30	2				2	1	1
Middletown, N. Y.	July 14...	10,776	2							
Milford, Mass.	July 16...	11,977	5							
Milwaukee, Wis.	July 15...	8,780	2							
Minneapolis, Minn.	July 14...	204,468	68	5					1	
Mobile, Ala.	July 14...	164,738	62	7				3	1	
Naugatuck, Conn.	July 14...	31,076	10	2						
Nashville, Tenn.	July 14...	6,218	4							
Newark, N. J.	July 10...	76,168	30	6				1		
New Bedford, Mass.	July 14...	181,830	7					1	2	3
New Brighton, N. Y.	June 30...	40,733	26	4						1
New Brighton, N. Y.	July 7...	16,423	9	3						
New Brighton, N. Y.	July 14...	16,423	11	5						
New Brighton, N. Y.	July 14...	16,423	9							

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

July 20, 1894.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 16, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ney.	Normal	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.	60		0	'98		.78
Portland, Me.	70		2	'84		.24
Northfield, Vt.	67		1	'79		.09
Boston, Mass.	73		1	'77		.67
Block Island, R. I.	68	2		'70		.70
New London, Conn.	72		0	'97		.87
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	74		0	'91		.41
New York, N. Y.	75	1		1'05		.35
Philadelphia, Pa.	77	1		1'02		1'02
Atlantic City, N. J.	73		3	'77		.77
Baltimore, Md.	81		3	1'13		1'03
Washington, D. C.	80		1	1'05		1'00
Lynchburg, Va.	79		3	'84		.44
Norfolk, Va.	81		5	1'26		1'06
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	81		5	1'40		1'00
Wilmington, N. C.	81		5	1'65	.95	
Charleston, S. C.	84		8	1'67		.17
Augusta, Ga.	83		9	1'19	1'11	
Savannah, Ga.	85		9	1'06	3'14	
Jacksonville, Fla.	83		3	1'53	.87	
Titusville, Fla.	83		3	1'63		.73
Jupiter, Fla.	82		2	1'40		.80
Key West, Fla.	84		2	'98		.38
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	79		5	'66		.36
Mobile, Ala.	82		4	1'46		.86
Montgomery, Ala.	83		5	'96		.18
Vicksburg, Miss.	82		6	1'92		.52
New Orleans, La.	83		7	1'47	2'03	
Shreveport, La.	84		6	'98	.12	
Fort Smith, Ark.	82		4	'84		.41
Little Rock, Ark.	82		4	'72		.52
Palestine, Tex.	83		3	'64		.64
Galveston, Tex.	85		5	'54		.24
San Antonio, Tex.	85		5	'63		.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.	83		5	'49	1'71	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	82		4	'60		.60
Nashville, Tenn.	81		5	'98		.68
Knoxville, Tenn.	77		1	'98		.98
Louisville, Ky.	80		2	'88		.78
Indianapolis, Ind.	78		0	1'12		1'12
Cincinnati, Ohio.	79		1	'59		.59
Columbus, Ohio.	78		2	'77		.67
Parkersburg, W. Va.	76		2	'98		.88
Pittsburg, Pa.	76		0	1'17		.97
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	71		3	'77		.07
Buffalo, N. Y.	71		1	'77	.13	
Erie, Pa.	73		1	'65		.65
Cleveland, Ohio.	73	1		'91		.91
Toledo, Ohio.	76	2		'70		.70
Detroit, Mich.	73	3		'82		.02
Port Huron, Mich.	71	3		'56		.56
Alpena.	67	1		'70		.60
Marquette, Mich.	69		5	'70		.30
Grand Haven, Mich.	72		2	'66		.66
Milwaukee, Wis.	70	6		'77		.07
Chicago, Ill.	73	3		'91		.91
Duluth, Minn.	69		3	'91		.91
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	73	5		'72		.72
La Crosse, Wis.	75	3		1'05		.95
Davenport, Iowa.	77	1		'86		.86
Des Moines, Iowa.	76		0	'72		.72
Keokuk, Iowa.	79		1	'99		.99
Springfield, Ill.	79		1	'52		.52
Cairo, Ill.	80		3	'86		.86
St. Louis, Mo.	81		1	'81		.81

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 16, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.	79		5	1 '05		'75
Kansas City, Mo.	80		4	'81		'61
Wichita, Kans.	81		3	'67		'37
Concordia, Kans.	78		4	'73		'73
Omaha, Nebr.	79		3	1 '26		1 '26
Valentine, Nebr.	75		1	'70		'50
Huron, S. Dak.	72	4		'91		'91
Pierre, S. Dak.	75	5		'58		'58
Moorehead, Minn.	68	6		1 '06		'96
St. Vincent, Minn.	66	4		'63		'63
Bismarck, N. Dak.	70	6		'53		'53
Williston, N. Dak.	70	2		'45		'45
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.	67	3		'49		'49
Helena, Mont.	66	4		'21		'11
Spokane, Wash.	69	1		'14		'14
Walla Walla, Wash.	75	1		'10		'10
Winnemucca, Nev.	71	1		'04	'26	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	75	1		'14	'16	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	70		2	'42		'02
North Platte, Nebr.	75		3	'63		'43
Denver, Colo.	75		3	'38		'28
Pueblo, Colo.	75		1	'42		'42
Dodge City, Kans.	80		3	'68		'68
Abilene, Tex.	85		1	'35		'35
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	70		2	'65		'35
El Paso, Tex.	84		6	'60		'60
Tucson, Ariz.	87		3	'77		'47
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.	56	4		'07		'07
Portland, Oreg.	68	2		'14		'14
Roseburg, Oreg.	67	1		'11		'11
Red Bluff, Cal.	80	2		'00		'00
Sacramento, Cal.	73		1	'00		'00
San Francisco, Cal.	60		2	'00		'00
Fresno, Cal.	83		1	'00		'00
Los Angeles, Cal.	71		5	'00		'00
San Diego, Cal.	68		4	'00		'00
Yuma, Ariz.	91		1	'00		'00

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

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FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the U. S. consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera and yellow fever as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., May 15 to July 18, 1894.

CHOLERA.

Arabia.—Mecca, cholera reported June 11.

Austria-Hungary.—Total to May 29 in all Galicia, 94 cases, 43 deaths; Borszczewo (four communes), May 30 to June 5, 13 cases, 5 deaths; June 5 to 12, 15 cases, 7 deaths; Zaleszczyky (same time), 2 deaths; Bukowina, June 4 to 7, 5 cases, 2 deaths; June 19 to 26, 2 cases, 1 death; Borszczewo, Husiatyn, Nisko, and Tarnoborzez, June 12 to 19, 31 cases, 15 deaths; June 19 to 26, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Husiatyn, June 19 to 26, 1 case, 1 death. Total for Galicia to July 18, 162 cases, 88 deaths.

Belgium.—To June 25, Jemappes, 50 cases; cholera also reported at Liege, Augleur, Seraing, Alost St. Nicholas, and Montegnee. Liege, June 9 to 16, 1 death; June 23, 4 cases, 2 deaths; June 23 to 30, 5 deaths.

France.—Paris, May 27 to June 2, 4 deaths; Finistère department, April 22 to 29, 19 cases in 13 places; May 20 to 25, 7 cases, 1 death; Rheims, June 23 to 30, 2 cases; Nantes, cholera reported July 7.

Germany.—Plehnendorf, June 14, 3 cases; Schilno, June 14, 1 case, 2 deaths in "country districts;" Silesia, Myslowitz, May 25, 1 death; May 28, 1 death, June 6, 6 cases, 1 death. (Another report gives 5 deaths to June 4.) Dantzig, cholera reported July 7; Deutsch Eylau, June 28 to July 4, 2 cases; Berlin, July 19, 1 case.

India.—Calcutta, April 7 to 14, 75 deaths; April 15 to 21, 66 deaths; April 22 to 28, 58 deaths; April 29 to May 5, 28 deaths; May 6 to 12, 26 deaths; May 13 to 19, 19 deaths; May 20 to 26, 20 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 20 deaths. Bombay, May 16 to 22, 12 deaths; May 23 to 29, 17 deaths; May 30 to June 5, 17 deaths; June 5 to 12, 10 deaths. Madras, April 21 to 27, 1 death; April 28 to May 4, 1 death.

Italy.—Leghorn, June 17 to 23, 1 case.

Russia.—St. Petersburg (city), cholera reported July 18; July 1 to 16, 1,500 cases; July 16, 218 cases; Kielee government: June 17 to 19, 14 cases, 9 deaths. Kovno government: May 6 to 12, 4 cases, 3 deaths; May 6 to 19, 5 cases, 4 deaths; May 13 to 26, 7 cases, 3 deaths; May 27 to June 9, 1 death; June 17 to 23, 16 cases, 7 deaths. Plock government: May 3 to 10, 34 cases, 24 deaths; May 6 to 12, 26 cases, 19 deaths; May 11 to 15, 12 cases, 7 deaths; May 16 to 25, 66 cases, 38 deaths; May 25 to 31, 31 cases, 21 deaths; June 1 to 7, 74 cases, 32 deaths; June 3 to 9, 99 cases, 50 deaths; June 9 to 13, 63 cases, 41 deaths (of these there occurred in the city of Ciechanow, June 1 to 13, 110 cases, 53 deaths); June 14 to 19, 53 cases, 29 deaths; Ciechanow, 47 cases, 21 deaths. Mlava (city): May 28 to 29, 20 cases, 10 deaths. Podolia government: May 9 to 16, 9 cases, 4 deaths; May 16 to 23, 2 cases: June 3 to 9, 2 cases, 1 death. Radom government: May 6 to 19, 25 cases, 20 deaths; May 20 to 30, 13 cases, 8 deaths; June 3 to 9, 17 cases, 4 deaths; June 10 to 16, 17 cases, 4 deaths; June 13 to 20, 14 cases, 4 deaths. Petrikov government: May 13 to 19, 5 cases, 4 deaths; May 20 to 26, 1 case, 1 death; May 25 to 29, 1 case, 1 death; May 31 to June 5, 4 cases, 2 deaths. Tula government: May 20 to June 10, 13 cases, 1 death. Warsaw

government: April 28 to May 6, 4 cases, 4 deaths; May 7 to 13, 10 cases, 5 deaths; May 14 to 16, 12 cases, 7 deaths; May 16 to 25, 21 cases, 10 deaths; May 26 to June 3, 60 cases, 32 deaths; June 5 to 9, 22 cases, 13 deaths; June 10 to 16, 38 cases, 19 deaths; June 15 to 21, 30 cases, 15 deaths. Warsaw (city): May 6 to 12, 4 cases, 3 deaths; May 12 to 19, 19 cases, 9 or 13 deaths; May 19 to 26, 5 deaths; May 25 to June 5, 41 cases, 20 deaths; June 5 to 9, 22 cases, 10 deaths; week ended June 15, 13 cases, 7 deaths; June 16 to 23, 6 deaths.

May 27.—Dispatch states that between May 5 and 19, in Warsaw and six Polish frontier provinces, there were 134 cases and 78 deaths. Constadt, cholera reported July 2; June 20 to July 5, 12 cases, 6 deaths. Grodno government: June 2 to 21, 32 cases, 18 deaths; June 21 to 24, 24 cases, 6 deaths.

Turkey.—Constantinople, April, 5 deaths. Cholera reported at Rodosto, Adrianople, and Milan. Milan, March 19, 27 cases, 17 deaths; April 9 to 16, 14 cases, 10 deaths. Ezeroum, April 17 to 19, 53 cases, 46 deaths; Sivas, May 6 to 12, 170 cases, 81 deaths. "Suspicious cases in neighboring villages." May 7 to 13, 87 deaths; May 13 to 17, 41 deaths; May 13 to 19, 52 deaths; May 20 to 26, 14 cases, 14 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 1 case, 1 death. Sansoum, May 29, 12 cases, 6 deaths; May 16 to June 1, 10 deaths. Kastamouni, May 5 to 14, 19 deaths; May 15 to 18, 24 deaths; May 5 to 30 (date of report), 103 deaths. Trebizond, May 16, 10 deaths. Kouia, May 13, 1 death; May 16, 5 cases, 3 deaths; June 1 to 3, 2 deaths. Mahmurat el Aziz, 15 deaths. Kadikoi (near Sansoum), May 16, 3 deaths; May 16 to June 1, 15 deaths; May 17, 10 cases, 2 deaths. Tokat, May 17 to 31, 23 deaths. Kaza von Zeila, May 16 to 31, 82 deaths. Ben Bunar, May 10 to 21, 7 deaths. Divriki, May 24 to 26, 3 deaths. Niksar, May 27 to 30, 11 deaths. Iskilih, May 19 to June 1, 85 deaths. Jozgat, May 31 to June 1, 3 deaths. Urgup, May 18 to 19, 1 case.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, April 29 to May 5, 81 deaths; May 6 to 12, 70 deaths; May 13 to 19, 66 deaths; May 20 to 26, 49 deaths; May 27 to June 2, 59 deaths; June 2 to 9, 44 deaths.

Cuba.—Havana, April 27 to May 3, 8 cases, 2 deaths; May 4 to 10, 16 cases, 5 deaths; May 11 to 17, 6 cases, 2 deaths; May 18 to 24, 10 cases, 1 death; May 25 to 31, 17 cases, 7 deaths; June 1 to 7, 12 cases, 3 deaths; June 8 to 14, 20 cases, 4 deaths; June 15 to 21, 26 cases, 11 deaths; June 22 to 28, 28 cases, 13 deaths; June 28 to July 5, 33 cases, 11 deaths; July 6 to 12, 45 cases, 15 deaths. Cienfuegos, April 29 to May 5, 1 death; May 20 to 26, 6 cases; May 27 to June 3, 16 cases, 3 deaths; June 4 to 9, 2 deaths; June 10 to 16, 2 deaths; June 17 to 23, 10 cases, 4 deaths; June 24 to 30, 8 cases, 4 deaths; July 1 to 7, 3 deaths. Santiago de Cuba, April 26 to May 2, 1 death; May 2 to 15, 2 cases; Matanzas, June 20 to 27, 2 cases, 1 death. Sagua la Grande, July 1 to 7, 1 death. Cardenas, July 1 to 7, 1 case.

Ecuador.—Guayaquil, May 4 to 10, 3 deaths.

Honduras.—Nacaomene, April 8 to 14, 2 deaths; April 22 to 28, 3 deaths.

Mexico.—Vera Cruz, April 27 to May 3, 6 deaths; May 4 to 10, 3 deaths; May 11 to 17, 12 deaths; May 18 to 24, 9 deaths; May 25 to 31, 14 deaths; June 1 to 7, 9 deaths; June 8 to 14, 12 deaths; June 15 to 21, 19 deaths; June 22 to 28, 13 deaths; June 28 to July 5, 7 deaths.

West Indies.—Antigua, April 29 to May 5, 1 case, 1 death. Puerto Rico, June 4 to 10, 4 deaths; June 11 to 17, 20 cases, 3 deaths.

Yucatan.—Merida, May 25 to 31, 1 death.

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Status of cholera in Europe and Asia.

BERLIN, July 5, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the progress of cholera for the seven days ending July 4, 1894:

Germany.—In Deutsch Eylau, district of Marienwerder, there were 2 cases of cholera, a woman and her child, who had come from Mlava, Russia.

Austria-Hungary.—The epidemic in Galicia appears to be on the decrease. In the government of Husiatyn, from June 19 to 26, 1 fatal case; district of Borszczow, 2 fatal cases; in Bukowina, district of Kotman, 2 cases and 1 death.

Belgium.—The following is the official statement (Bulletin Hebdomadaire) of the cholera epidemic in Belgium: In the larger cities, during the first quarter of the year, there were 32 deaths from cholera, of these 13 occurred at St. Frond, 5 in Jemappes, 4 in Seraing, 3 in Boom, 2 each in Dinant and Angleur, and 1 each in Brussels, Charleroi, and Antwerp. From April 1 to June 23 the following cases occurred: In Jemappes, province of Liege, between April 15 and 21, 1 case; and in the five weeks from May 20 to June 23, 2, 2, 4, 5, 5; in Liege, June 10 to 15, 1 case; in Seraing (Liege), Angleur (Liege), Alost (East Flanders), June 17 to 23, 1 each.

Russia.—Official reports, minister of the interior, city of Warsaw, 20th May to 2d June, 19 cases and 13 deaths. Government of Warsaw, 27th May to 2d June, 58 cases, 29 deaths. Plock, 20th to 26th May, 56 cases, 33 deaths. Petrikov, 27th May to 2d June, 1 death. Radom, same dates, 3 cases, 1 death. Kovno, same dates, 1 death. Tula, 20th May to 2d June, 5 cases, 1 death. Cholera has appeared in Kielce, the frontier district of Miechow, opposite Cracow. From 17th to 20th of June, there were here 23 cases and 12 deaths.

The following are from the latest reports: City of Warsaw, 16th to 22d June, 13 cases, 3 deaths. Government of Warsaw, 15th to 21st June, 30 cases, 15 deaths. Radom, 13th to 20th June, 14 cases, 4 deaths. Plock, 14th to 19th of June, 53 cases, 25 deaths, and of these, 47 cases and 21 deaths in the town of Ciechanow.

In Brest Litowst, government of Grodno, June 2 to 21, 32 cases, 18 deaths, and from June 21 to 24, 24 cases, 6 deaths. Kovno, June 17 to 23, 16 cases, 7 deaths. In Cronstadt, June 20 to 27, 7 cases, 3 deaths. Later reports bring the total to 12 cases and 6 deaths.

Turkey.—Asia Minor, in the vilayet Konia, from June 1 to 3, there were 2 deaths.

East India.—In Calcutta, between May 20 and 26, there were 12 deaths from cholera.

Respectfully yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

BELGIUM.

Cholera at Liege.

Under date of July 5, 1894, the U. S. consul at Liege reports 5 deaths from cholera in that city during the week ended June 30, and adds:

There has been, as my reports have shown, more or less cholera in Liege and its suburbs for several weeks. * * * Three new cases are

reported this morning, one of them in a business center. The authorities are vigilant and active, and will no doubt be able to control it. A pesthouse for the reception of all cases occurring in the city has just been opened.

Relative to the spread of cholera in Belgium.

ANTWERP, June 30, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your attention certain statements in the ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS of date May 25 and June 1, 1894, speaking of the increase of cholera in France and Belgium. So far as concerns that part of Belgium which is under my jurisdiction, viz, the city and province of Antwerp, I desire to say that I have made all possible investigation by carefully reading the daily papers, the official reports, and by private letters to friends in Malines, Lierre, Herenthals, Tornout, and Duffel, all in my district, and that so far I have been unable to find a single case. There is some cholera in south-eastern Belgium, in the neighborhood of Liege and Namur, as I indicated in my dispatch of March 8, 1894, No. 78, but I am to-day informed by wire that there have been no cases reported for five days.

The weather is very warm, and it is not improbable that cholera will appear in this neighborhood, and so soon as it does I shall report it, by cable, if necessary.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARVEY JOHNSON,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CHINA.

Reported epidemic of cholera in Canton denied—Plague in Hongkong.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1894.

Investigate press report received per steamship *Victoria* of cholera in Canton. Wire facts.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.
To Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. McKONE, M. H. S.,
Tacoma, Wash.

TACOMA, WASH., July 17, 1894.

Victoria officials say reports about Canton unfounded. Plague exists at Hongkong. Death rate, 43 per day. Reports of cholera false.

J. J. McKONE.
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

Additional reports of the plague.

Under date of June 12, the U. S. vice and deputy consul at Hongkong reports that during the three weeks ended June 9, 1894, there were 951 deaths from plague in that city. The number of cases is not reported.

The U. S. consul at Canton reports under date of June 9, 1894, as follows:

No statistics available. Unrestricted intercourse between Canton and Hongkong. The Asiatic or Bubonic plague decreased perceptibly

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in Canton during May, while it increased in Hongkong. Since June 1, all of the river steamers have been bringing sick and dying natives from Hongkong to Canton. There are at the present time in this city about 1,000 plague patients in one mat shed hospital under the care of native doctors. It is estimated that the total number of deaths in Hongkong from the plague from May 1 to June 9, 1894, exceeded 1,000, including 2 or 3 foreigners. The total number of deaths in Canton for the entire period of the plague, since the end of February, 1894, could not be less than 10,000, all native. Both Canton and Hongkong are infected ports and are so treated in southern and northern ports and at Manila.

HEALTH OFFICE,
Yokohama, Japan, June 18, 1894.

SIR: Knowing that to obtain accurate information upon health matters in this remote region must be exceedingly difficult, and recognizing that you must feel much anxiety in reference to the existing epidemic of plague in southern China, with all the possibilities involved by it, I have presumed to volunteer a semiofficial statement of the situation in as few words as possible. Plague has been known to be present in the Yunnan district of southern China for at least fifteen years past, in form generally sporadic, at times epidemic in malignant form.

At the end of February last the disease broke out in Canton, and almost simultaneously was epidemic at Pakhoi, a port at the head of the Gulf of Tongking, not often visited by European trade. During March and April the epidemic in Canton steadily increased, until, in the latter month, it had assumed gigantic proportions.

The authorities of Hongkong, the center of trade in the far East, half a day's journey from Canfon, and in constant and very frequent communication therewith, utterly ignored the existence of danger, even as concerned their own city, until, in the first ten days of May, plague broke out violently and extensively in Hongkong. May 10 was the date of the first official action in the matter. * * *

Since its appearance in Hongkong, the epidemic, which is unquestionably genuine bubonic plague of a most malignant type, has steadily increased until, by the latest reliable advices, the mortality is certainly over 100 per diem, and this, despite the fact that at least 100,000 Chinese and many Europeans have evacuated the place—the former, in many cases, leaving on feeling the first symptoms of the disease in the hope of dying in their native villages. At least a dozen Europeans have been attacked, most of them succumbing.

From Canton and Hongkong the disease is spreading through the neighboring country and will, probably, in a short time appear in the coast towns of China to the northward of Hongkong, for partly from the carelessness in such matters but too prevalent among the English in the East, and this nationality is in the majority in the European population of Chinese ports, and partly also from causes connected with the peculiar political relations of the open port, no effective quarantine has yet been or is likely to be established at these points.

Several cases have already occurred on steamers trading from Hongkong to the Chinese ports, but so far, and this is encouraging, without serious consequences, probably on account of prompt action on the part of the ships' surgeons.

A quarantine system has been put in operation in Japan, largely under my advice and personal supervision, imposing on all ships from the infected district a minimum detention of nine days, when all is well

on board, and the same in case of infection, dating from the last case or death. As all the steamship lines between Hongkong and Japan are themselves taking every precaution, so far but one infected vessel has reached a Japanese port. This was the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's *Peru*, on board of which, while at sea between Hongkong and Nagasaki, one of the Chinese firemen died of unmistakable and malignant plague, on June 4, after but twenty-four hours' illness. The surgeon of the ship acted in an exceptionally prompt and intelligent manner; and, though the ship was quarantined at Nagasaki for the term of nine days after the death, no more cases occurred on board. I inspected her yesterday upon her arrival at this port, and believe her to be perfectly clear of infection.

Singapore has put in force quarantine regulations against Hongkong similar to those of Japan, Manila, a quarantine of fourteen days. If I may presume to advise, I would say that the most stringent measures may need to be taken to protect the United States, particularly as regards certain classes of goods from China likely to convey infection, *e. g.*, rags, old cotton, etc., and also such manufactured articles as are made in the little native workshops, with perhaps a case of plague dying in the same room; such things are straw matting, embroideries, and every sort of textile fabric.

So long as the disease is kept out of Japan, so long will this country be the best bulwark for the United States against the importation of the disease. Should it break out in any part of Japan, I shall see that you have early information by cable.

Very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Member *Imperial Board of Health, Tokyo,*
Health Officer, Port of Yokohama.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

CUBA.

Death of American sailor in Havana from yellow fever.

HAVANA, July 19, 1894.—American schooner *Henrietta J. Powell*, which sailed Thursday for Pascagoula via Tortugas, had a drunken sailor die in the hospital from yellow fever.—D. M. BURGESS, *Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Havana.

HAVANA, July 10, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, although it can not be denied that smallpox exists here to a considerable extent, still if the number of deaths from it may be taken as any criterion of its tendency it will be seen that for the last twenty days it has been markedly diminishing, there having been only 3 deaths per week reported from it for the last two weeks. Physicians in full practice here no longer talk of the prevalence of the disease, and are of the opinion that there is not nearly half as much of it as there has been for some months. As vaccination has been and is being practiced quite extensively it is to be hoped that the pest may soon disappear.

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In conformity with the United States regulations, for several months past every person going to the United States, be he passenger or one of the crew of a vessel, has given and continues to give satisfactory proof of presumable immunity to smallpox either by successful vaccination or a previous attack of the disease, or he suffers vaccination.

To accomplish this with passengers the agents of vessels carrying such send them to the office for a certificate to the foregoing facts before they sell them a ticket. At this season of the year or during the quarantine season that occasion is improved to ascertain their immunity to yellow fever also (under the rules of the Marine-Hospital Service), and those who are found protected from that disease are given a more comprehensive certificate of another color, stating that fact.

These examinations for certificates, though sometimes of a very perplexing and laborious character, simplify very much the final examination of passengers on board just before the sailing. When passenger vessels sail in the afternoon or evening it is found more convenient to examine the crew and vaccinate them in the morning as also to inspect the vessel.

I am happy to inform you that this year, so far, is one of the exceptional ones as far as yellow fever is concerned, and that all the cases and deaths which have occurred from it proceed from the military hospital and the contiguous arsenal. Up to the present time the disease has manifested no tendency to epidemicity.

I have just visited all the six civil hospitals in and around the city, as is my custom frequently to do, and I can find only 4 cases in them and they are all from the arsenal, practically the military hospital.

The physicians attending those institutions, as well as those in general practice here, all say that it is quite a number of years since there has been so little yellow fever in Havana at this season, and none of them have a single case in private practice.

As far as known or can be ascertained, not one mercantile vessel in this port has had yellow fever occur aboard this year.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

GERMANY.

One case of cholera in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 19, 1894.—One case of cholera in Berlin in the person of a refugee from St. Petersburg.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera in Dantzig.

Under date of July 17, the following cablegram was transmitted to this office from the Department of State:

STETTIN, July 17.

Cholera in Dantzig.

F. W. KICKBUSH,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*One death from cholera on the steamship *Helix*, en route from St. Petersburg to Lubeck.*

HAMBURG, July 20, 1894.—German steamship *Helix*, arriving at Lubeck from St. Petersburg on the 18th instant, reports death of the ship's cook from Asiatic cholera.—W. H. ROBERTSON, U. S. Consul.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Precautions against the use of Elbe water at Hamburg—Water supplied to mariners from public taps.

HAMBURG, June 22, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith inclose a translation of a communication recently received by this consulate from the department of foreign affairs at Hamburg in regard to the steps taken by the police officials here to induce mariners and those working around the docks to exclusively use water from the public taps on shore for drinking as well as for washing and cooking purposes.

Inclosed also is a plan of the Hamburg Harbor with a translation of the "Notice to mariners" printed on the back, calling attention to the danger of drinking raw Elbe water, and explaining on the plan the location of the public taps.

The carelessness, during the last two years, on the part of those employed on the various ships, tugs, small boats, barges, etc., in the harbor in drinking water directly out of the river has necessitated this precaution and warning on the part of the police, and the step is undoubtedly in the right direction, as so many of the cases during the epidemics of 1892 and 1893 were among the harbor people.

I am, etc.,

W. HENRY ROBERTSON,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclusions.]

REQUEST TO MARINERS.

HAMBURG, April 13, 1894.

As it is dangerous to drink raw Elbe water, all mariners are hereby urgently requested to use only water from the public taps on shore for drinking, washing, and cooking. Those places where good water can be had are marked red on the plan on the other side. In the port there are signs placed at those places which can be reached best from the water, with inscription, "Water for mariners." All infectious diseases on board of ships must be reported to the port physician. The harbor-master or the next police station will also pass on such reports.

THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.

FRANCE.

Cholera in Nantes.

NANTES, July 7, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to send you a translation of an article published in *La Petite Phare in re cholera*.—Translation: "London, July 7, The Official Gazette publishes a dispatch from Christiania announcing that the Norwegian Government has added to the list of infected places the districts of Morbihan and Finistère."

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These infected departments are in my consular district, and include the ports of Brest and L'Orient.

I have written a pressing letter to my agents at the above ports, requesting full information *in re* the status of said disease, and will forward the same to you as soon as received.

It is very difficult to obtain official information in regard to epidemics in this consular district, but I have made private inquiries among physicians, of my acquaintance here at Nantes, and have no reason to believe that there are any cases of cholera in this city at present.

I have the honor, sir, to be your most obedient servant,

REAVEL SAVAGE,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that there are several cases of Asiatic cholera in the city of Nantes.

HAMBURG, June 18, 1894.

After the water supply of the Hamburg Harbor and quays has now been completed by the establishing of numerous well-situated public taps or hydrants, which have already been used for some time, the police officials have again taken occasion to request mariners to exclusively use water from the public taps on shore for drinking as well as for washing and cooking purposes.

These places are marked with red dots on the plan, which is represented on the back of the attached summons of April 13, and are made known in the port by signs with the inscription "Water for mariners."

Considering the importance of the arrangement mentioned for the state of health in this port, I have the honor to inform you of same with the request that you kindly make use of this communication in such direction as you may deem expedient.

VERSMAN.

RUSSIA.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, July 18, 1894.—Situation in St. Petersburg serious. Two hundred and eighteen cases on Monday. Since July 1 there have been over 1,500 cases.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Sanitary condition of Panama.

PANAMA, July 3, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, as promulgated by the Quarantine Laws and Regulations of the United States, under date of April 26, 1894, I beg leave to report:

The health of this port is excellent, not a single case of contagious diseases, such as named in the bills of health, having occurred here during the last month, as established by the monthly official statistics of this place. I can really say that Panama is more healthy than Washington, judging by the mortality rate in the respective cities.

Only one steamer left this place for San Francisco since the new regulations went into force on the 21st of June last. It is the Pacific Mail steamer *San Juan*, and a careful inspection of the same showed the steerage quarters ample in size, exceedingly well ventilated, and excep-

tionally clean. The steerage passengers all cleared from noninfected ports, and after due examination of each and every one of them I could not detect the slightest indication of indisposition or weakness. The duplicate bill of health issued by me to said steamer will be forwarded to you from San Francisco.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,
Consul-General.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

TURKEY.

The cholera epidemic at Sivas officially declared ended.

Under date of June 18, 1894, the U. S. consul at Sivas writes as follows:

Cholera is officially declared to be finished here, and the cordon has been removed. There were probably 15 cases and 5 deaths during the past week. Cholera also exists at Marsoran and Kirchhir, in addition to places reported last week.

PROMULGATION OF FOREIGN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the U. S. consuls at the following-named ports for ten days: Alexandria, Almeria, Annapolis, N. S.; Ancona, Bamberg, Barrington, Batoum, Beirut, Belfast, Bilboa, Bridgewater, N. S.; Budapest, Carthagena, Castellamare, Colombia; Cassel, Christiania, Christiansand, Cuxhaven, Dardanelles, Digby, N. S.; Dresden, Dunmore Town, Bahamas; Fleusburg, Fürth, Falmouth, Eng.; Falmouth, Jamaica; Fiume, Genoa, Gibara, Cuba; Guayaquil, Guben, Hamburg, Helsingfors, Gijon, Guadeloup, Huelva, Jeremie, Hayti; Kehl, Kiel, La Paz, Leghorn, Libau, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Lubeck, Malaga, Marbella, Markneukerchen, Mazatlan, Mayence, Merida, Milk River, Monteco Bay, Moscow, Manchester, Nuevitas, Cuba; Nuremburg, Oshawa, Ottawa, Port St. Marys, Port-au-Prince, Port Antonio, Port Mahon, Port Maria, Port Morant, Palma, Patras, Prescott, Progreso, Redditch, Shelbourne, St. Ann's Bay, San Felix de Guixols, San Juan del Norte, San Sebastian, Santander, Savannah La Mar, Smyrna, Tegucigalpa, Torrevieja, Toronto, Turin, Tuxpan, Trinidad, W. I.; Valencia, and Zittau.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Sydney*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 416,370. Total deaths, 443, including enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 10; and whooping cough, 3.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended July 6, 1894. Population, 1,472. One death.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended July 7, 1894. Population, 1,154. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under dates of July 7 and 14, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows:

July 20, 1894.

There were 132 deaths in this city during the week ending July 5, 1894. Eleven of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 33 new cases; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 3 by smallpox, with 21 new cases approximately; 2 by glanders, 10 by chronic entero colitis, 4 by dysentery, and 3 by pneumonia. Every one of the deaths from yellow fever occurred in the military hospital, as also all of the cases of the disease, and no case of yellow fever has occurred on a merchant vessel in this harbor this season so far as known.

There were 176 deaths in this city during the week ending July 12, 1894. Fifteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with 45 new cases approximately; 4 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 5 by smallpox, 16 by entero-colitis (acute and chronic), 5 by dysentery, 2 by cholera infantum, and 3 by pneumonia. Every one of the cases of yellow fever proceeded from the military hospital and its immediate precincts.

Russia—Riga.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 215,000. Total deaths, 376, including phthisis pulmonalis, 36; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 6; measles, 5; and whooping cough, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 15·5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Croydon, viz, 7·0, and the highest in Salford, viz, 24·1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand two hundred and eighty-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 92; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 56; whooping cough, 25; enteric fever, 9; and diarrhea and dysentery, 15. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16·1 a thousand. In greater London 1,615 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14·2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 12; whooping cough, 10; and measles, 33.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 30 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 20·6 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Lurgan, viz, 4·6, and the highest in Galway, viz, 49·1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 136 deaths were registered, including whooping cough, 2; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; and measles, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 16·9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburg, viz, 13·1, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 22·1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 481, including smallpox, 3; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 7; and whooping cough, 20.

TURKEY—Constantinople.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 70,000. Total deaths, 882, including 5 from smallpox.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Acapulco.....	June 30.....	4,000	3							
Aden.....	June 2.....	33,561	21							
Aden.....	June 9.....	33,561	29							
Aden.....	June 16.....	33,561	29							
Aix la Chapelle.....	June 23.....	108,837	56							
Alexandria.....	June 14.....	231,396	170							
Amapalli.....	June 23.....	1,500	7							
Amherstberg.....	July 14.....	2,300	1							
Amsterdam.....	June 30.....	448,862	161							
Barmen.....	June 23.....	122,000	29							
Basile.....	June 23.....	80,000	26							
Batoum.....	June 19.....	28,000	2							
Batoum.....	June 26.....	28,000	4							
Belfast.....	June 30.....	269,200	116							
Belleville.....	July 8.....	10,201	0							
Berlin.....	June 16.....	1,757,640	505							
Birmingham.....	June 30.....	492,301	120							
Bologna.....	June 30.....	146,068	71							
Bombay.....	June 12.....	830,000	538	10						
Bradford.....	June 30.....	221,610	50							
Bremen.....	June 23.....	127,000	42							
Brussels.....	June 23.....	483,081	150							
Cairo.....	June 14.....	374,838	404							
Calcutta.....	June 2.....	681,560	359	20	27					
Cardenas.....	July 7.....	23,517	12							
Cardiff.....	June 30.....	148,890	38							
Ceiba.....	July 1.....	5,000	1							
Ceiba.....	July 8.....	5,000	2							
Chatham.....	July 7.....	10,000	1							
Chemnitz.....	June 16.....	150,000								
Chemnitz.....	June 27.....	150,000								
Cienfuegos.....	July 7.....	23,000	25	3	2					
Coaticook.....	July 7.....	2,500	1							
Coaticook.....	July 14.....	2,500	0							
Cognac.....	July 2.....	17,500	3							
Cologne.....	June 23.....	308,922	138							
Colombo.....	June 2.....	130,000	77							
Colon.....	June 30.....	5,000	6							
Copenhagen.....	June 16.....	341,000	113							
Copenhagen.....	June 23.....	341,000	143							
Denia.....	June 23.....	14,000	2							
Dresden.....	June 23.....	312,770	106							
Dublin.....	June 30.....	350,000	136							
Dundee.....	June 30.....	158,719	61							
Edinburgh.....	June 30.....	270,588	68							
Florence.....	June 17.....	189,264	86							
Florence.....	June 25.....	189,264	83							
Florence.....	July 2.....	189,264	78							
Flushing.....	June 30.....	15,250	2							
Frankfort on the Main.....	June 30.....	196,000	73							
Funchal.....	June 23.....	35,665	21							
Ghent.....	June 30.....	153,803	55							
Gibraltar.....	July 1.....	25,800	6							
Girgenti.....	June 23.....	23,847	11							
Glasgow.....	June 23.....	686,829	226							
Glasgow.....	June 30.....	686,820	222							
Gothenburg.....	June 23.....	108,000	30							
Guelph.....	June 30.....	10,539	3							
Guelph.....	July 7.....	10,539	1							
Halifax.....	July 7.....	38,700	13							
Hamburg.....	June 30.....	594,209	183							
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	June 29.....	15,013	2							
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	July 6.....	15,013	1							
Hanover.....	June 9.....	197,000	56							
Havana.....	June 28.....	200,048	139							
Havana.....	July 5.....	200,048	132							
Hiogo.....	June 2.....	153,055	73							
Hiogo.....	June 9.....	153,055	53							
Hiogo.....	June 16.....	153,055	89							
Hongkong*.....	May 26.....	223,662	195							
Hongkong†.....	June 2.....	222,662	286							
Hongkong†.....	June 9.....	222,662	472							
Kanagawa.....	June 12.....	126,685								
Kanagawa.....	June 19.....	126,685								

* 165 deaths from plague during week ended May 26, 1894.

† 285 deaths from plague during week ended June 2, 1894.

‡ 472 deaths from plague during week ended June 9, 1894.

July 20, 1894.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Kehl	June 16	129,556	55								
Kehl	June 23	129,556	49					1			
Kingston, Canada	July 13	19,264	2					2	2	1	3
Konigsberg	June 30	167,000									
Leeds	June 30	388,761	90					1	1		1
Leghorn	June 30	103,230	25								
Leith	June 30	72,003	20								
Licata	June 16	20,000	11								
Liege	June 30	155,898	64	5						2	1
Liverpool	June 30	507,230	217					8	6	14	6
London, Can	July 7	35,000	11								
London, Eng	June 30	5,948,300	1,615	1				9	19	68	125
Lyons	June 23	500,000	164					2	1	1	3
Madras	June 8	452,518	232								
Madrid	June 22	482,816	258					3		1	
Madrid	June 29	482,816	297					6			
Magdeburg	June 23	219,737	106						1	15	4
Manchester	June 30	522,365	194	2				3	3	2	5
Mannheim	June 23	88,000	39							1	3
Marsala	June 23	40,131	22					1			
Matamoras	July 6	8,000	8								
Mayence	June 30	72,281	27								1
Melbourne	May 5	1,140,405						5		5	
Melbourne	May 12	1,140,405						6			
Melbourne	May 19	1,140,405						2		1	
Melbourne	May 26	1,140,405						5			
Merida	June 22	46,680	29								
Merida	June 30	46,680	53								
Moscow	June 24	800,000	647	6	4	6	13	22			4
Munich	June 23	390,000	192				1	1	5		
Munich	July 30	390,000	170							5	
Nagasaki	June 13	64,274		3							
Nogales	June 23	1,200	0								
Nuremberg	June 16	156,311	79					2	1	12	
Odessa	June 23	324,500	115		1		2	3			
Palermo	June 23	273,000	125								1
Paso del Norte	July 7	7,000	3								
Plymouth	June 30	86,781	24					1			
Port au Prince	June 18	40,000	30								
Port au Prince	June 26	40,000	36								
Prague	June 30	190,135	148				4	3	6	1	
Puerto Cortez	July 3	1,500	0								
Queenstown	June 16	15,000	9				1				
Queenstown	June 23	15,000	5								
Rheims	June 30	105,408	60							1	13
Rome	June 29	455,678	134		1			2	1		
Rotterdam	July 5	455,678	136					1	1		
Sagua la Grande	June 30	228,596	82		5		1				
St. Georges	July 7	17,536	24								
St. Petersburg	July 2	15,013	3								
St. Stephens	June 16	1,000,000	94		10		23	11	15	28	6
San Juan del Norte	June 7	2,700	1								
San Juan nel Norte	June 24	400	1								
Sarnia	June 30	400	2								
Schiedam	July 7	7,000	0								
Sheffield	June 30	25,580	9								
Sonneberg	June 30	338,647	111					1	2	2	6
Southampton	June 24	12,000	5								
Stettin	June 30	67,283	28								1
Stockholm	June 23	125,000	64								
Stuttgart	June 30	252,937	81					2		1	1
Sunderland	June 23	139,659	35								
Tegucigalpa	June 16	12,000	5								
Trapani	June 23	43,095	12					1	2	3	
Trieste	June 23	158,314	70					1	2	7	
Truxillo	June 23	5,000	0								
Truxillo	June 30	5,000	0								
Tuxpan	June 30	10,280	6								
Vera Cruz	July 5	25,500	48		7	2					
Vienna	June 23	1,463,548	611				3	7	28	20	
Warsaw	June 23	500,931	223	6	4	1		5	5	8	1
Zurien	June 23	119,706	48							1	

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury: